The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,896.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—To BRINDISI and Trieste, First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 655 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
11th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any bill of opcum, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month,		

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	23	9	
Port said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	29	12	Including Victuals. Without Food.
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	£14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 5
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three day's six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 Second Class ..... £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together in First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 20 lbs., 2nd Class 15 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—

The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. SIMPSON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 10th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	" MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, for stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Auld, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.

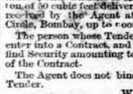
For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th March 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,388 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings
7 ditto Grey T Cloths
5 ditto Grey Jaconets
10 ditto Grey Flannel.
3 Cases Fancy Dhoties
7 ditto White Ground Prints
2 ditto Superior French Prints
1 ditto Lappet Scarfs
1 Double-pole Tent
10 Cases superior Brandy

On account and risk of Gordhan Premjee—
3 Bales Grey T Cloth 26 inch 9 lb
On account and risk of Ch. nilal Jairam—
7 Bales Grey Shirtings 45 inch 9 lb
On account and risk of Ebrahim Ramjee—
2000 Bundles Staffordshire Nail Rod Iron Square

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

An invoice of 101 Cases ex Glenduror, from Messrs. Batger and Co., of London, established 1748, comprising Jams and Jellies in Tins, Bottled Tart Fruits, Punch Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup and Preserved Peel, will be submitted to Public Auction, at our Rooms, in small lots, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the intervening Ports of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF of 600 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gaenks, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at reduced rates:—

For Freight and all particulars apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have not yet PAID the FOURTEENTH CALL of Rs. 100, due on the 1st January 1871, are required on or before the 14th day of April 1871, to pay such Call and all interest due thereon to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandavie Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, and that in the event of non-payment thereof, at the time and place aforesaid, the Shares in respect of which such Call shall not have been paid will be liable to be forfeited without further notice, in pursuance of Clauses 16, 17 and 18 of Table B. of Act XLIX. 1857 (incorporated with the Articles of Association of this Company).

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandavie Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street,
Bombay, 15th March 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,200 tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in Squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of April next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 14th March 1871.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.
Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence on the Rhine.
Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

CLARET,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.
BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
Apply to J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX	Rs. 200 per cask of 50	Gallons.	
Ditto	..... Rs. 100	"	25 "
Ditto	..... Rs. 55	"	12½ "
PAUILLAC	..... Rs. 225	"	50 "

Sole Importer in Bombay of Th. Biche-Latour's Celebrated Wines, J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, LIQUOR,

In glass stoppered bottles		per doz. Rs.	30 0
Ditto	Ditto	"	18 0
COGNAC VIEUX, No. 1		"	24 0
Ditto	No. 2	"	20 0
HOLLAND'S GIN, in square bottles		"	15 0
CHAMPAGNE SILLERY MOUSSEUX, in qts.		"	28 0
Ditto	Ditto Ditto in pts.	"	15 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, in qts		"	28 0
Ditto	Ditto Ditto in pts.	"	15 0
CHAMPAGNE, by Rose & Co., Leith, in qts		"	15 0
Ditto	Ditto in pts.	"	9 0
PORT WINE, old, full bodied		"	20 0
SHERRY, fine dry		"	27 0
Ditto	prime quality	"	20 0

LIME-JUICE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dan Works, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH 1871.

FIRST RACE.

A PURSE of Rs. 200. For all horses belonging to Members of the Hunt. About two miles. A Handicap. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 5 P.M., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M., and declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance 2 G.M. 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen Riders.

SECOND RACE.

A CUP, value Rs. 250, presented by a Member of the Bombay Hunt. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have never started. About one mile and a half. Weight for age raised two stone. Gentlemen Riders. Nominations to be sent in by 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. Entrance 2 G. M.

THIRD RACE.

Rs. 120 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. A Handicap. About two miles. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, by 5 P.M., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M., and declarations of starting to be made by 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. Gentlemen Riders.

FOURTH RACE.

Rs. 50 from the Fund. For all ponies 13 hands and under. About half a mile over hurdles. Catch weights over 10 stone. G. R. Entrance, Rs. 10, to be made on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 3 P.M. G. R.

Three Horses to start in each Race or the public money will be with held.

P. BENN, Honorary Secretary.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.
Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.
Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.
Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of LANDED PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, CHARGING and other FEES on the ESPLANADE, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars, apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of THREE WORKSHEDS in the COUNTY JAIL.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay,
11th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PLEASURE of GOVERNMENT GROUND, measuring about 2,014 square yards, situated between Cursetjee Sooklaje Street and Foras Road, Cumballa Hill, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1871, at 3 P.M.

Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application at the Office, where also a plan can be seen.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.
Bombay, collector's Office, 10th March 1871.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandize for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent
On Jewellery, Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will still deal with for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.
Bombay, 9th March 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and Branch Post Office.

P. S. It lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

THOMSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona.

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS and SCULPTORS,
86, LOWER COLABA, and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 29, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Rops, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Bereales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, 36 to 44 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, Rs 1-4 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berlin and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tartans, Grenadines, and Crepes, White and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 7-10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 7 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 9 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Silk Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 21 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 12 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at mo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomi. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,615
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	169
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Maragon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.9.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Cobbe, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Henry, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery on leave, from Nassick.
Hervey, Colonel, General Superintendent, on duty, from Gwalior.
Pardoe, Lieutenant, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Battiscombe, Captain Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M.'s 20th Native Infantry, to join, to Bhooj.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Assistants in the Geological Survey Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Dr. W. Waagen,—from 15th December 1870.
Mr. J. W. Alexander,—from 3rd January 1871.

The services of Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, President of the Cattle Plague Commission, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh is appointed to be ex-officio Inspector General of Prisons in that province.

The following temporary promotions in the Police Department of British Burmah are sanctioned with effect from the 28th December 1870 :—

Mr. T. W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. H. Pattisson, absent on leave.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, vice Mr. Wood.

Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major O. L. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in Oudh, the following temporary promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 28th January 1871 :—

Major C. F. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.

Captain M. M. Proctor, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. C. Speedy, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. H. T. Smith, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

Mr. D. Scott to continue to officiate temporarily as an Assistant Superintendent in the Police Department of British Burmah, with effect from the 11th January 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ensign O'Moore Creagh, officiating Wing Subaltern of the 75th Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Subaltern in the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, who is engaged on boundary duty in Central India, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General in Central India, vice Captain Ridgeway.

Major W. Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent, will conduct Lieutenant Barr's boundary work in addition to his own duties.

Captain E. R. C. Bradford, 2nd in Command of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, and officiating Political Agent at Jeypore, to be Political Agent for Baghelcund, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypore, until further orders.

Captain G. R. Goodfellow, 1st Assistant to the Resident at Aden, and acting Special Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiawar, to officiate as Political Agent for Baghelcund, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Anthony, officiating Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class of the Financial Department, and Mr. J. Taylor, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal, in the 4th class.

Mr. F. Lushington made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Madras, to Mr. R. W. Ledwick on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

Surgeon H. W. Graham is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

The services of Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, A. B., M. D., officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the date on which he may be relieved by Dr. Graham.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. M. N. Walter, C. B., of the 12th Foot is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Brigadier General P. W. MacMahon, C. B., or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon J. Jones, M.D., of the Medical Department, in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Punjab Frontier Force,—No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant G. B. N. Martin, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant L. H. S. James, or until further orders.

Hyderabad Contingent,—1st Cavalry.—Captain H. Watson, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, and officiating Commandant 3rd Cavalry, to be officiating Commandant during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon Major G. B. Pemberton, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The services of Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye, of the Medical Department, late officiating Presidency Surgeon, Nepaul, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st February 1871.

Major A. W. Montagu, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 15th March 1871, or subsequent date, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hydrabad are confirmed :—

No. 30, dated 23rd February 1871—Confirming Regimental Order issued to the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 6th February 1871, directing Captain R. F. Doig, officiating Adjutant 2nd Infantry, to officiate as Second in Command, in addition to his other duties, during the period Major Smith may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

No. 26, dated 25th February 1871—Granting Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray, Commandant 1st Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence from the 2nd March 1871, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following promotion is made from the 8th March 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet—To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Lowman Pester, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlen William Walker, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 10th Mar. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenants James Ludlow Ferris, and Henry William John Senior, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th March 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Price Clarkson, of Infantry,—for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Young, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Henry Hamer Stansfeld, of the late 6th European Regiment—for two years.

Captain George Alexander Papendieck Arbuthnot, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Clayton Turner Lane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Berar,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Francis Monro Newbery, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad, Oudh,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain John Lidstone Watts, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer Department of Public Works, and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,—for eleven months, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, of the General List, Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Thomas Stick Veale, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Salkeld, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon George Henderson, M.D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent Central Jail, Lahore,—for two years.

Lieutenant Horace Howell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The following temporary appointment is made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

Captain D. J. Welsh, Commissary of Ordnance, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, on the departure to Europe of Major H. H. Stansfeld, and during the absence on furlough of Captain C. R. Newmarch, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. H. Grant, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Governor-General's personal staff.

The services of Assistant Surgeon H. Griffith, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The following appointments are made in the Quarter Master General's Department :—

Captain E. F. Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, vice Captain A. F. Mackay, who resigns his appointment at his own request.

Captain H. Collett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 31st Punjaub Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to complete the establishment, vice Captain Chapman.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Lieutenant Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, General List, Cavalry, to be Captain from 25th January 1871, in room of Captain M. Clarke, 19th Hussars, late 1st European Light Cavalry, permitted to retire in *London Gazette* of 24th January 1871.

Lieutenant Henry Wylie, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 13th December 1870, in room of Captain C. L. B. Constable, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant H. J. Woodward, 104th Foot, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 5th January 1871, in room of Captain G. P. Cumming, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, retired.

Alterations of Rank.

Captain Charles Ryder Forster, General List, Infantry, to rank from 22nd August 1870, in room of Captain T. H. T. Drake retired.

Captain A. R. Badcock, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to rank from 21st September 1870, in room of Captain T. H. Scott, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 26th Native Infantry, whose services have been dispensed with.

Captain H. Bailey, 106th Foot, General List, Infantry, to rank from 25th October 1870, in room of Captain F. W. Williams, deceased.

Captain Alfred James Stead, General List, Infantry, to rank from 16th October 1870, in room of Captain H. F. Bunbury, deceased.

Captain Frank Bird Morris, General List, Infantry, to rank from 4th December 1870, in room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. A. Garden, Cadre of the late 39th Native Infantry, promoted.

Superannuations.

Surgeons Surgeons Sarkies Michael Shircore and James Fownes Norton Wise, M.D., are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Hutchinson is appointed Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation and posted to Rajpootana.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade are promoted to the 2nd grade :—

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Central India.
Mr. H. Stone, Hyderabad.

Major J. Bonus, R.S., Deputy Consulting Engineer in Bombay and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, and officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is graded as officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st September 1870.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces, Deputy Consulting Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Delhi District, of the Rajpootana State Railway, vice Mr. Furnival, transferred to the Agra District.

Captain W. H. Beckett, General List, Controller Public Works Accounts, 5th class, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Executive Branch as an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. H. Rigg, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Mysore, is granted two years' leave on medical certificate.

Mr. E. W. M. Hughes is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 4th January 1871.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained 22 months' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, together with 30 days' preparatory leave on full pay, with effect from 1st April 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government, Punjab, vice Mr. T. H. Thornton, proceeding on leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d,	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.,	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Harve	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 22 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Acacia	Henderson	Sunderland, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Springfield	Dwight	Akyab.
	Colombo	McMillan	Calcutta.
	Futteh Sallam	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Punjaub (s)	Starratt	Mal bar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Louisa, Lever, to Rangoon.
Ship Melpomene, Whiting, to Diamond Island.
Barque Constance, Ryder, to Cochin.
Barque Amicus, Dolbel, to Allepie.
Schooner Lightning, Nacoda, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ambrose, 17 crates earthenware, D Jairaz ; 6 cases glassware and 22 crates earthenware, B Beemah ; 7 casks glassware, N K Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Glenduror, 100 boxes candles, B Sazba & Co ; 32 cases umbrellas, C Khetsey.
The Tweed, 20 cases candles, John S Elmore & Co.
Singapore (s), 50 boxes brandy, A Ardaseer and Sons ; 6 cases oilman store, Byramjee and Merwanjee ; 10 casks China clay and 40 kegs soft soap, J N Tata.
Stirling (s), 22 cases tobacco, D Merwanjee & Co.
Anazie, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Okell ; 90 drums linseed oil ; D Sullamanjee ; 83 casks pale ale and 10 cases clocks, S Rustomjee Sookia ; 20 cases foolscap paper, H Clason & Co.
Jamestjee Cursetjee B, 10 cases port, C Palmer & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 25 cases sulphuric acid, K Currimjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Tweed, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Tanjore (s), 75 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mariana, 50 bales cotton, T Jewandass ; 2 bales cotton, G T Pim & Co ; 50 bales cotton, P Bhanjee ; 149 bales cotton, E Cooverjee ; 16 bales cotton, V Nagroy ; 35 bales cotton, N Bhanjee.
Westminster, 500 bundles galls, N Davjee ; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Stirling (s), 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 28 bales cotton, K Purnotum.
Calcutta, 60 bales cotton, D Nurpar ; 100 bags mown seed, D Merwanjee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Tethys, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Edward Bates & Co ; 50 bales wool, B Canjee.
Arethusa, 37 bales cotton, N Ramjee ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Singapore (s), 50 bales wool, L Enderjee ; 31 bales wool, D G Hoosan ; 25 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co ; 36 bales wool, A Premjee ; 3-0 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 59 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co ; 26 bales wool, H Bechar ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.
City of York, 80 bales cotton, B Ramjee.
Sam Mendel, 250 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co ; 500 bundles galls, P Bhanjee.
Jane Law, 510 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Ophelia, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, H R Bullodina.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 8 pots rose oil, J Nowrojee ; 26 bundles genda horns, L Rujebally ; 3 cases wax and 5 pots rose oil, E D Lungrana & Co ; 2 cases cambay stones, F Ameejee.
Mongolia (s), 10 chests M opium, T Sittaram ; 9 chests M opium, S E Sassoon ; 129 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 8 chests M opium, L Rujebally ; 13 chests M opium, H A N Mahomed ; 100 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy ; 2 cases cambay stones, E Noordin & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H E Ellias ; 27 chests M opium, B Framjee & Co ; 10 chests M opium, D G Hossan ; 12 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 26 chests M opium, N Kessowjee ; 10 chests M opium, D Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia (s), 58 chests M opium, E D Sassoon ; 31½ chests M opium, D D Gandy ; 16 chests M opium, D C Tata ; 15 chests M opium, R Rungiall ; 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon ; 26 chests M opium, E J Abraham.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-2.

MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 PP., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FOURTH ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 7th March 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the alterations which come into force to-day on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PENDLEBURY—March 13th, at Breach Candy Road, the wife of Wm. Pendlebury, Esq., of Manchester, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPLES—DEANE-FREEMAN—Mar. 14th, at the Cathedral Bombay, by special licence, and by the Rev. Archdeacon Leigh Lye, J Sharples, Captain and Instructor of Musketry H. M.'s 30th Regiment, to Elmina L., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Deane-Freeman, Clifton, Fermoy, Cork, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASH—March 9th, at Zemaniah, the wife of Mr. C. C. Cash, Station Master, E. I. Railway, of a son.
HAY—March 9th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. David Hay, of the Customs Department, of a daughter.
IRVINE—March 8th, at Benares, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Irvine, R. A. C., of a son.
MCMAHON—March 9th, at Delhi, the wife of Major C. A McMahon, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
YOUNG—March 7th, at Kee Malay Estate, the wife of J. H. Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEMPSON—REID—March 9th, at Allahabad, M. Kempson, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P., to Mary Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

THE great defect of Sir Richard Temple as a Financial Minister is that by training and practice, partly perhaps by temperament, he lacks the best quality of a Chancellor of the Exchequer—a keen and permanent distrust of expenditure. An English Minister of Finance really fights hard to keep down estimates and has a powerful voice in settling the policy which determines the cost of administration. He is a great force in the Cabinet, and a force nearly always exercised to curb the inevitable tendency to spend. His great ambition is to produce a budget requiring the least possible amount of taxation, and if the estimates for outlay grow he does not glory in them as the largest ever produced ; on the contrary, it would be his pride to point out the smallest ever produced. Sir Richard Temple is the contrary of all this. He was brought up in spending departments. He worked with Governments ever demanding more money, and when left to himself his great object seems to have been to spend as much as he could while he cut at the very roots of a permanent source of imperial income. Arrived at the high post of Financial Member, he seems to regard expenditure as something sacred, something which ought to grow pretty much as it pleases. He is constantly regretting that expenditure has to be retrenched, and his sole object is to provide for what has been decided on, which he does with a manifest relish. An English Chancellor in his place would have surveyed the growth of expenditure in relation to the revenue which can be prudently raised ; would have done his duty by pointing out whither the Government was going and at what expense, and would have laid down some sound rules—old fashioned rules no doubt—which should never be departed from. Sir Richard can do this very well when he is lecturing the subordinate Governments. Then he is as severe as a Puritan. *They* must consider their means ; *they* must go without if they have not enough for their so-called wants and cannot prudently raise more ; *they* must cut their coat according to their cloth ; *they* must observe the conditions of financial safety. But as Financial Minister he changes his note, and

Compounds the sins he is inclined to
By damning those he has no mind to.

Not a word about *his* cutting his coat according to his cloth. Only a bare mention of retrenchment when his budget—the largest ever seen in India—is concerned. It is for him to stop deficit—not by the low methods recommended to the Provincials—but by the Olympian process of imposing "fresh taxation." All the retrenchment effected by the Government of India was effected when Sir Richard was absent in England. He has no claim to any merit—not an atom—resulting from the out-turn of 1869-70 ; and none for the out-turn of 1870-71 ; for the first was the work of Lord Mayo and the Simla to the eye.

Inquisition of 1869, and the second was got by under-estimating one source of revenue, and by inflicting, with a heavy hand, his favourite scourge—the odious Income-tax of the current year. But perhaps we do him an injustice. He does not occupy the position of an English Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is barely "his own man ;" he is apparently only the Financial Clerk of the Executive, whose duty it is to read an essay once a year, to find money for the Government, and to take the odium with the pay of his office. We should feel ashamed of the attacks our conception of duty compels us to make were it not for the fact that every man—Finance Ministers as well as others—has the option of resigning. He occupies the post and he must accept its liabilities. One is to stand as the butt of all onslaughts upon the extravagant, taxation-loving policy developed by the Government of India during the last decade. It is a bad policy, a false policy, and an unjust policy. But it will go on—certainly Sir Richard is not the man to stop it—go on, because we have become afflicted with a mania for improving, at express speed, people who do not want to be improved, a mania for fulfilling the duties of a purely imaginary "mission," a mania for illustrating "my administration"—all which means a mania for spending money. Consequently, they will continue to spend money and therefore to raise taxes—either local or imperial—and there is nothing in the budget statement of 1871-72 to show that the total amount expended in the coming year will not be worthy of its spendthrift predecessors.

NEARLY a year ago a Despatch on the Finances of India, signed "Argyll," was published in Bombay. A large portion of the document related to the famous Home Charges, and the facts therein set forth upset the current talk about those charges so completely for the time that the grievance-mongers were silenced and remained silent for many months. We drew attention to the subject at the time, but could not provoke an answer of any sort to the facts set forth by the Secretary of State. Time went on, and several months afterwards general asseverations against the home charges began to crop up. Again we referred to the Duke's explanatory statement, and our contemporary, who ignored the home charges part of the Despatch when it was published, pleaded that he had not the document at hand. More time has elapsed and he now pleads, not that he has not the document at hand, but that it does not exist, and he implies in a sneer that we are unable to produce it, consequently that we invented it. All this is very natural. The sections of the despatch which we have repeatedly challenged our contemporary to answer, because he is one of the loudest in general asserations, were very inconvenient, and, as a matter of policy, he may be excused for declining to fight them. But that he should forget them altogether only shows how easily facts drop off dearly-cherished prejudices. Up to this hour the portion of the despatch to which we have repeatedly referred, a despatch which our contemporary read, but one striking portion of which he shunted at once, has never been answered. The old mischievous assertions are again being retailed for the benefit of native consumers, on the principle that where ignorance is convenient and profitable it is folly to be wise. But as our contemporary may really desire to deal handsomely with the subject, and repent at the eleventh hour, we will do him the favour to tell him that the document he so promptly shied at was published in his own and our own columns on the 18th of April 1870. After this intimation the excuse, first that he had not the despatch at hand, next that it does not exist, will no longer serve. He can now draw the attention of his readers to the facts, and reduce his mischievous grumbling to smaller dimensions.

THE employés of the Mint have paid, and gracefully paid, a sincere compliment to Colonel Ballard, C.B. Resolved among themselves to present to him his own portrait, they secretly brought a Chinaman to look at the Mint, and of course he looked at the Master. They also obtained a photograph and an uniform coat, and from these materials the intelligent foreign artist was expected to make a portrait, without a sitting. He has done so, and has done it remarkably well under the circumstances. Naturally enough Colonel Ballard was pleased with the gift of the Mint servants, and at the grace with which it was presented, and he will certainly cherish it as a spontaneous token of their esteem and goodwill.

THE Calcutta divorce case of Stewart vs. Stewart has been withdrawn from the cause board, having been settled out of Court.

SURGEON A. M. BLOMFIELD, of the 18th Regiment N. I., has been appointed medical adviser at the Rajcoomar College.

THE cable between Singapore and Java has been interrupted. Messages will go by post from Singapore. It is expected that the cable will be speedily repaired.

LIEUT. R. H. GRANT, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, has been appointed to be an aide-de-camp on His Excellency the Governor General's personal staff.

THE "Pioneer" in the following passage confirms our own impression of the facts :—

"We regret to notice that Sir Richard appears to be misinformed about the railway gauge question. He affirms that this has now been definitively settled. But we have the best reason to know that this is not the case, and that what Sir Richard believes to be the final view of the Government of India, is about to become the subject of a keen discussion in the Council at home."

THE Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department are, we learn from the "Pioneer," about to again memorialize the Secretary of State with reference to leave, pension, and status, with which object two meetings have lately been held in Calcutta and a working committee has been formed. A draft memorial is now in circulation famongst their body for consideration and suggestions.

GARDENS ON THE RAILWAY.

THE public is already aware that very laudable encouragement has been given by both the railway companies in this presidency to efforts made by the Station Masters on the lines to beautify their stations with gardens. Prizes have been offered for the best-kept gardens, and the amount of competition for these rewards has been very considerable. We understand that on the G. I. P. line the first prize (Rs. 150) has been awarded to Mr. Sutherland, Poona ; the second (Rs. 100) to Mr. Baker, Nagpore ; and the third (Rs. 50) to Vishnoo Succaram, Sheagaum. The following other station masters are honourably mentioned for the pains they have taken, and we believe the success they had attained made it a very difficult matter to decide who were really most entitled to the prizes :—Mr. Nicholas, Sholapore ; Mr. Allen, Nandgaum ; Mr. Butters, Munmar ; Mr. Taylor, Khundwa ; Mr. Coole

...tisfactory warfare does much permanently to ...the real causes of disorder, although it may ...temporary quiet. Circumstances may occur ...er expeditions of the kind indispensable for the ...ment of those who commit wanton outrages on ...s and property of our fellow subjects, to vindi...r honour, and deter from future violence. But ...peditions into a barbarous, difficult, unhealthy, ...known country are always to be deprecated, and ...produce any lasting effect if they are unaccom...by measures of a more humane and politic ...er.

...n addition, therefore, to guarding the boundary ...manner above described, His Excellency in ...considers it essential that the District Officers ...frontier should endeavour by all legitimate ...to win the confidence of the tribes living be...our line of defence, and establish a salutary ...l influence over them. For this purpose, His ...ncy in Council has directed that all District ...on the frontier shall encourage frequent and ...friendly intercourse with the Chiefs and tribes visit...occasionally, induce them to enter the service ...port to our markets, endeavour to settle any ...differences or disputes with our subjects ...opt all means calculated to establish a per...personal influence among them. So far as ...licy has yet been tried, Government has no ...to doubt its ultimate success.

...The measures, then, which His Excellency in ...has commenced to carry out for the defence of ...ontier are briefly these: to determine clearly ...up to which Government will enforce its direct ...ity; to establish friendly relations and influence ...the tribes beyond; so to strengthen the ...s by the establishment of military or police posts ...patrolling the boundary, that the tribes shall be ...d from attempting outrages within the restricted ...but if violence is attempted, that severe and sum...punishment shall be secured. It would be un...able, however, to expect on such a frontier the ...security and protection as in places where law ...der have been long established. It behoves ...therefore, who settle in exposed parts to be ever ...to defend themselves, and to co-operate with the ...ties in warding off sudden and unforeseen ...which as in the recent instance, neither the ...ficers nor the residents may anticipate, nor ...ards be able entirely to prevent. His Ex...y in Council acknowledges with pride and ...tion the gallant behaviour of the tea-planters ...anagers of the gardens which were attacked, ...ply regrets that, notwithstanding the deter...esistance made by them and by the police in ...of the stockades, the marauders should have ...d in doing any damage. There are now nearly ...usand men of the police and regular troops as...in the districts of Cachar. The Governor Ge...Council has no doubt that the measures adopt...have the effect of restoring confidence to all ...subjects, both European and Native. His Ex...y in Council is deeply interested in the success ...ish enterprize in the districts of Sylhet and ...and the memorialists may be assured that the ...ment will do all that is possible or reasonable to ...ge its development and ensure its safety.

BOMBAY.

...TIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A second edition of ...Indian Travellers Guide for March will be pub...at this office to-day containing the alterations ...come into force to-day on the B. B. & C. I. Rail...and in the running of the local trains between ...bay and Bandora. The through trains to Ahme...now run in the night instead of during the ...

...RAT.—It is stated that a Spinning and Weaving ...pany is to be started at Surat by some Bombay ...rchants.

...ATTYWAR.—The Thackore of Choora, in Kattywar, ...arrived in Bombay to proceed on a pilgrimage ...Somnaree.

...POOR BOX.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 20, from G. T. M., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a Goanese cook got the whole of the fingers of his right hand smashed while trying to work a machine. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—The Secretary of the Strangers' Home will feel obliged by donations of clothes, boots, &c.—*ladies'* and *gentlemen's*—on behalf of the Corps Dramatique, with a view to future performances.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the County Jail on the body of Succaram Yeshwunt, who had been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Sir Charles Sargent on the 16th April 1867. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from intermittent fever and chronic bronchitis.

MR. M. R. DE QUADROS.—The mail that arrived from Europe yesterday morning brought intelligence that His Majesty the King of Portugal has created a much respected member of our Catholic community, Mr. Michael R. de Quadros, Knight and Lord of the order of N. S. da Conceiçao de Villa Vigoza. We congratulate Sir Michael on his new honour, and wish him many days in possession of it.—*Catholic Examiner*, March 11.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY have received the patronage of a Parsee gentleman of Poona in performing their admired comedy of "Khodabux" at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. The occasion is for native families, and a large number of seats have already been engaged. It is needless to say that a very entertaining evening awaits those who intend to go and see the acting of Khodabux. In addition to this, there will be dancing, music, and gymnastic exercises.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Muslin Antone, a Madrasee cook, was charged with stealing a currency note for ten rupees belonging to Mrs. Bell. It appears that on Sunday the complainant placed four notes for ten rupees each in a drawer and kept the key on it. On the following morning she missed one of the notes, which was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive five stripes.

NATIVES GOING TO ENGLAND.—We are glad to learn that Ganesh Sitaram Shastri Sir Subha, Baxi Khuman Sing, and Khan Bahadoor Moonshee Ali Acbar, officers of H. H. the Holkar, are proceeding to England on State business. The first is a Brahmin, the second a Kshatriya, the third a Mahomedan. A fourth gentleman, a Brahmin, Mr. Shakharam Martand Reshimvale, accompanies the party as a mere traveller without any grievance to lay before the authorities in England.—*India Prakash.*

RUBBISH ABOUT RUSSIA.—We are informed by private letter from London, and on reliable authority, as far as close observation and accuracy of statement can go, that nothing could be more erroneous than to suppose that the feeling of the Russian Government is favourable to sowing discord in India. Our correspondent believes that the Russian feeling is of the best kind and that the Government of St. Petersburg would gladly co-operate with England in a sound and rational Central Asian policy. We are glad to read this, and we believe that even the opinion may have a good effect on the intercourse of the two empires, now next-door neighbours.—*Friend of India.*

LET all civilians except one be thankful that their cutcherries are not as other cutcheries—as the cutcherry at Ernaculam for instance. In this interesting building the old records cannot be examined by reason ...the venomous snakes which have taken up their ... amongst them. The Madras Government has ...cted for an able-bodied mungoose.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE ACACIA, 390 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coals.

THE CHEVIOT (s) left Aden for Bombay in ballast on the 12th March, and the Cordova, from Calcutta, also bound to Bombay, left Galle on Sunday. The Russian steamer Nachimoff and Sphinx left Suez for Bombay last week.

THE S.S. PUNJAB, Captain William Starratt, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Dr. Stewart, Mr. Salmon, and Major Galbraith and servant. For Mangalore Mr. John Logan. For Carwar—Eleven artificers. For Colombo—Mr. H. G. Major. For Carwar—Mr. Thornhill.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14th March, 11-25 A.M.—H. M. S. Dryad sailed for Zanzibar this morning.

GALLE 14th March, 1-15 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

POLICE FINES.

DURING the last month nearly Rs. 4,800 was recovered on account of fines imposed by the several magistrates of Police on offenders brought before them.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION BUILDING.

WE understand that some extensive alterations are contemplated in the House of Correction building, so as to provide increased accommodation for prisoners, and for the loafers who are likely to be sent there under the European Vagrant Act.

THE CONVICT WHITWELL.

It appears no steps have as yet been taken for the removal of the convict Whitwell, who is said to be still dangerously ill. On the recommendation of the Surgeon to the House of Correction Government have abandoned the idea of transferring him to the Neilgherry Hills.

THE KHANDEISH P. W. D. CASE.

OWING to the severe indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the Khandeish cases of Sai Nursappa and Govind Narayan will not come on for hearing to-day. They will be heard next Wednesday, the 22nd instant, by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justice Lloyd, Melvill, Green, and Kemball.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

WE learn that Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, has been appointed acting Chief Magistrate, Nana Morojee as acting Second, and Mr. Mahadew Govind Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College and Barrister-at-Law, as acting Third, during the absence of Mr. John Connon on leave.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Parell concerning the death of a Parsee named Kanjee Bhicajee, a fireman in the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On Monday, ...quarter past 6 P.M., deceased was engaged in shunting a coal train into the coal siding at Parell. Nine or ten of the waggons remained to be pushed into the coal siding; and in order to detach these, deceased went under the buffers to uncouple the waggons. After doing this he came out with his face towards the up line. Just at that moment a coal train was advancing on the up line. The fireman of it was called to to reverse, and he did so. But before the engine of this train could be stopped, it passed over deceased, and the cattle-guard crushed him. Both his legs were cut off, and his head and left arm were bruised. He died soon afterwards. Verdict—Death by injuries received by having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th March, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 14th March, 2-12 P.M.; via Turkey, 3-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 14th March, 10-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Mar., 4-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 27th February, to Saturday, 11th March 1871.

	Rs. A. P.
Wheel Tax	3,927 12 0
House Rate	33,156 8 11
Police Rate	14,505 8 9
Lighting do.	14,510 8 7
Water do.	7,914 7 11
Halalcore Cess	13,591 12 9
Market Fees	4,449 1 0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	3,540 10 0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,742 4 9
Fines and Penalties	658 12 0
Town Duties	17,059 11 7
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,709 0 0
Total Rs.	1,18,748 2 3

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MOUNT ROAD LIBRARY.

WE are asked to acknowledge with thanks the donations given by the undermentioned gentlemen towards the establishment of a library on the Mount Road (Matarpacaddy):—

	Rs.
The Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy	100
The Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy	50
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.	50
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	30
Venayeckrao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.	30
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.	25
H. Birdwood, Esq., C.S.	20
John Jardine, Esq., C.S.	15
Dr. Bhau Dajee	15
J. D. Freeman, Esq.	10
Dr. L. P. D'Cozario	10
P. Ryan, Esq., (with books)	10
F. L. Latham, Esq.	10
Venayeckrao Wassoodewjee, Esq.	10
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	10
F. H. Souter, Esq	5
T. F. Punnett, Esq.	5

A BOMBAY HOONDIE CASE.

AT the Small Cause Court the other day, the First Judge, Mr. O'Leary, disposed of the case of Sewjee Valabdas vs. Canjee Ramdas. The defendant traded in Bombay under the name and style of Ramdas Oomersey.

Mr. Peile appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne for the defendant.

Mr. O'Leary, in giving judgment, said—In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 977-11-0, being the amount (with interest and charges) of two hoondies drawn by defendant on plaintiff, and accepted and paid by plaintiff in due course. As this case is intimately connected with, and to a certain extent depends on, the decision in case No. 11,904 of 1870, in which the present plaintiff and defendant were respectively defendant and plaintiff, it becomes necessary to state shortly the way in which the parties were situated previously to the drawing of the hoondies in question. Up to the year 1863, the plaintiff and Ramdas Oomersey, father of defendant, were partners in the business of clearing ships, &c., and did business as such partners in the Custom House within and without the Fort of Bombay. By deed dated 16th August 1863, this partnership was put an end to and it was agreed that Ramdas Oomersey should take the business of the Custom House outside the Fort, and plaintiff of that within the Fort. It was contemplated by the deed that the two new firms should mutually assist each other, and that the present plaintiff, Sewjee, should pay to Ramdas Oomersey the annuity of Rs. [illegible] per [illegible] stipulated in the deed that this annuity was to be paid "until I (Sewjee) shall perform the Custom House work"; and the deed goes on to say that "afterwards when I (Sewjee) shall leave off the Custom House work, I will duly on that day clear and entrust the work to you" (Ramdas Oomersey). The two firms continued to work as provided by the deed. Ramdas Oomersey died on the 10th May 1866, and the defendant carried on the business in the names of his father, or rather the business went on without change of name, as it is not unusual among Hindu merchants. The annuity of Rs. 375 was payable on the 2nd Shravun Sudh (16th August) in each year, and Ramdas Oomersey having died, as stated, on the 10th May 1866, the annuity for the year ending August 1866 was paid by the plaintiff in the following way, namely, Rs. 200 were paid to Ramdas Oomersey in his life-time, and Rs. 175, the full balance for the whole year 1866, was paid to the defendant as representing his father, after the death of Ramdas. The defendant in the present case alleged, and now alleges, that the hoondies now sued on were drawn by him and accepted by the plaintiff against the annual payment of Rs. 375, which, the defendant contended, was payable to the firm of Ramdas Oomersey and not to his father individually. The plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that they were accepted by him solely for the accommodation of the defendant Canjee Ramdas. In case No. 11,904 of 1870, the above question was the sole one in dispute, and I was of opinion that the sum of Rs. 375 was payable to the firm of Ramdas Oomersey, and did not necessarily cease on the death of Ramdas. In that opinion, however, it appears I was in error, as, on reference to the High Court in that case, it was decided that the annual payment absolutely ceased and determined on the death of Ramdas Oomersey. The plaintiff originally instituted the present suit about the same time (about a fortnight previously) that the present defendant sued him in suit No. 11,904 of 1870 for the sum of Rs. 375, alleged by defendant to be due in August 1869. I, being of opinion that the sum of Rs. 375 was accruing due annually from plaintiff to defendant, and that the hoondies had been drawn against it, could not give a decree then upon the hoondies, it being now established that his liability to pay this sum ceased on the 10th May 1866, the plaintiff naturally brings forward his claim again. The defendant now says, admitting, as he is bound to admit, that the plaintiff was not bound to pay him Rs. 375 for the years 1867 and 1868, in which the hoondies were accepted and paid by plaintiff, still the plaintiff, having paid this money under an erroneous impression, in fact under a "mistake of law," cannot now recover it back. As to the intention with which this money was paid by the plaintiff to the use of the defendant, the evidence is, as might be expected, conflicting. Shortly after his father's death, the defendant went on a pilgrimage. He states that before he left Bombay he arranged with plaintiff to draw against this annual sum of Rs. 375 as it fell due, and that the plaintiff agreed to accept his drafts. Accordingly, he says, in August 1867 (the exact date is Shravun Sudh 5, twelve days before the payment by the plaintiff of Rs. 375 would be due) he drew for the exact sum of Rs. 375, and this hoondie was without objection accepted and paid by the plaintiff. As to the second hoondie, there is some little difficulty. It is drawn in April 1868, four months before the sum of Rs. 375 would be due to him by plaintiff, and it is for the sum of Rs. 499. These discrepancies he endeavours to explain by reference to a letter written by him to, and produced by the plaintiff, in which defendant, without making any excuse for drawing on the plaintiff, and without making any reference to the repayment by him of the sum for which he drew, strongly represents to plaintiff that he is in great need of money and will repay the interest of the money, together with all customary costs and charges. He says that he wrote this because he knew he was drawing in advance and for a small sum, Rs. 25 more than would be due to him for the current year. That is the whole of defendant's story. Plaintiff, on the other hand, positively denies having had any communication whatever with defendant before he (the defendant) set out on the pilgrimage; and this appears to me to be a very important piece of evidence in the case. Considering the relationship between the parties, I should not have been at all surprised if the plaintiff had, at the request of defendant, agreed with him to accommodate him by accepting hoondies up to a reasonable amount while defendant was absent, but if no arrangement of the kind had taken place, which is the plaintiff's statement, I think it is a little remarkable that the plaintiff should, without any reason, have accepted and met these hoondies drawn on him by a person who had no funds in his hands. I think the amount of the first hoondie and the date of it are worthy of observation. The plaintiff's case is this. The annual payment to Ramdas Oomersey had ceased and determined after only three years' payment, which I think must have been considered as rather a favourable result for plaintiff. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff, without any previous notice, gets a hoondie drawn on him in the name of Ramdas Oomersey for the exact amount of the annual payment, and at the exact time when, had Ramdas Oomersey been alive, the annual payment would have fallen due. Now, if the plaintiff had been congratulating himself, as he naturally might, on the very early falling in of the annuity, I think he would certainly be surprised, not to say disgusted, at this claim turning up at the very moment when he thought he was freed from it. Instead of that he pays the money without a word of remonstrance. On the whole, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff was under the impression, erroneous no doubt, that the annual payment was due by him, under the deed of dissolution, as long as he carried on the business in the Fort; and second, that it was payable to "Thacker Ramdas Oomersey," meaning thereby, not an individual, but a firm, or as they call it, "a shop," and that Ramdas Oomersey's son who, it is not denied, carried on the business during his father's life-time, and continued it under the same name after his death, was entitled to receive the annual sum of Rs. 375 as long as the conditions specified in the deed were complied with, and that, having paid the money under that impression, he cannot now, having found out his mistake, recover it back. Verdict for defendant. Rs. 34 costs certified.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THERE were yesterday thirteen short causes set down on the list before Mr. Justice Bayley for hearing, but of these only one was heard, all the others having been either postponed or put into the long cause list.

The suit which was heard was brought by Wamonrao Rajaram Gholey against Purshotam Abba Bhutt, and was to recover a balance due on a mortgage deed. Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. Plaintiff stated that he advanced Rs. 5,000 to the defendant on 27th August 1869, and received from him a deed of mortgage in which it was stipulated that interest on the amount advanced should be payable at the rate of 12 per cent. for the first year, and 15 per cent. in the second. Defendant had paid Rs. 600 on account of interest, but nothing on account of principal. At the expiration of a year plaintiff demanded payment from defendant of the money due, but received nothing. Plaintiff then directed Heeralal, auctioneer, to sell the property mentioned in the mortgage deed, after he had given notice to the defendant. The proceeds of the sale amounted to Rs. 4,250, out of which had to be paid the auctioneer's commission Rs. 115. The sum still due was Rs. 1,115, for which sum decree was given, with interest at 12 per cent. from 25th December 1870 till judgment costs, and 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment.

Mr. Justice Bayley also decided a summary suit brought by Solomon Daniel and Wezarker Mistry against Essoojee Danieljee Kharillson, a subedar in the 16th Native Infantry. The suit was for Rs. 4,500, due on a mortgage deed by which defendant mortgaged a house in Shamjee Hassajee Street. Defendant appeared in person, and admitted the claim, saying that he only wanted time to pay. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, explained that his property could not be sold for six months, so that he would have that time to pay. Decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs with interest from 24th October 1867 till judgment, credit being given to defendant for Rs. 500 paid by him.

The following suits were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK VS. JETSEY ASSARIA AND OTHERS.

This was a suit by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, against Champsey Anundjee and others, to recover Rs. 6,355. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs and said that there were other defendants, but the company wished to proceed against Jetsey Assaria, Dyal Ruttonsee, and Sewjee Khetsey only. These had filed their schedules in the Insolvency Court, he said, and so execution would be stayed. Decree was then given (execution to be stayed) for Rs. 6,355, with interest.

GOCULDASS MATHURADASS VS. ASHARAM JUMNADASS.

Mr. Budrodeen Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, there was no appearance for the defence. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,000, due on a promissory note executed six years ago and before the Registration Act came into force. The plaintiff first swore he had seen Asharam Jumnadass sign the note in Bombay, and that he had not sued sooner on the note as he had promised to pay. Afterwards he said he had never seen Asharam Jumnadass, and that he referred to the son Jumnadass Asharam. It was, he said, a Marwaree custom to put the father's name first. He had, he then said, brought the suit against both father and son; but his Lordship remarked that unfortunately for the plaintiff he had not, but brought it only against Asharam Jumnadass. Decree was given against Jumnadass Todu, the son of Asharam (the name in the note), for Rs. 6,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from 16th April 1864, with costs and interest.

NEMBAEE, WIDOW, VS. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff in this suit and Mr. Farran for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000, the amount of a promissory note, part payment of a compromise in a previous suit.

Mr. Farran read an affidavit by defendant that he had paid Rs. 800 to Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey and other sums to others on behalf of the plaintiff, and applied for leave to file a written statement and for time to prepare the defence, as defendant's affairs were in confusion and the Holi holidays had prevented him preparing his defence.

Mr. McCulloch replied that there had been no payments to the plaintiff, and that this application was simply for the purpose of delay. Mr. Pestonjee was an attorney and need not have been precluded from preparing his defence, if he had any. He would only say [illegible] and he hoped his Lordship would not deprive the plaintiff of her place in the race that was being run.

His Lordship remarked that he could not forget that shortly since the defendant applied for time to lodge a written statement in another case, and when the time came did not do so and decree was passed in its absence.

Mr. Farran said that was a case in which there was no real defence such as there was here.

His Lordship said that was only a reason why this affidavit should not be believed. He postponed the case until Thursday.

JOHN SANDS AND OTHERS VS. HURRIRAM CHOONIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Anstey, Mayhew, and Lang, for the third defendant.

Mr. McCulloch called witnesses to prove the service on the two first defendants Shreeram Shreeutram and Hurriram Choonirам, and then said the question simply was as to whether the third was a partner of the firm of Hurriram Shreeram.

The case lasted four hours and was not finished at five o'clock.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th March, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 59 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th March, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th March, 10-36 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.
Via Turkey, 13th March, 4-5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 17 hours 25 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 13th March, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.
America, via Red Sea, 13th March, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 22 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 25	0 4
,, Calcutta	7 27	0 44
,, Madras	6 23	0 [illegible]
,, Galle	16 [illegible]	2 [illegible]

POLITICAL PABULUM FOR "DOWN-TRODDEN AND MISERABLE SLAVES."

(*Fuzeat Mitra*, Mar. 12.)

IT should be stamped with a pen of fire into the hearts of all the people of this great country—(for "great," despite all its misfortunes and disasters, and the abuse and contempt spewed at it, it has been, is, and will be,)—that all is not over for a people when armed resistance is crushed, and that a nation can, to a large extent, make itself formidable to its rulers without a single individual of its total laying finger to sword and rifle. . . . . .

Let us consider what would be the results of a nation making a determined resolution of passive resistance unanimously. In the first place, the rulers or invaders, as the case might be, would receive no subsistence whatever which they did not absolutely extort by violence. The nation possessing nobody at all resembling a government from which "requisitions" could be made, the invaders would be compelled to set up some sort of authority of their own. If none of the inhabitants of the country proved so far traitors to its cause as to accept places under the said Government, it would be embarrassed by the utter ignorance of the resources, &c., of the country, besides stamping itself with the opprobrium of the most barefaced usurpation. Descending in the scale, the difficulties of administration would become increasingly great. What would be the state of affairs in this country if the Anglo-Indian Government could get no police, no interpreters, no labor but forced labor, no supplies but what could be obtained by "loot," and if individual Englishmen could obtain no cooks, no ghorawalas, buy no horses, conduct no business with natives, rent no houses, &c. It may be said that such a supposition as this is Utopian, and that for two reasons —first, because history shows no instance where such a measure has been practically carried out; and secondly because the disorganization of society in the absence of its usual restraints would be absolutely insufferable, while the outrages of the exasperated conquerors would be so terrible as ultimately to compel some sort of compromise. But to these objections it may be answered that although the theory of passive resistance has never been practised in all its completeness, it has (to a large extent and in some degree of combination more or less with its sister, Active Revolt) been experimented upon in Poland, in France, in Ireland, and notably in Italy. In all these places, its results have been considerably encouraging. . . . . .

Undoubtedly the circumstances of this country are not at present such as to require the undying vigilance and the heroic sacrifices which crowned with fresh laurels the descendants of the Romans and achieved the liberty of their "Patria," but it is the spirit of the lesson, and not its degree, which we would have all Indians put to heart. They are not bound to submit in utter despair to every evil, merely because the revolt of 1857 was suppressed, the Arms Act is in force, and a corrupt and (by the confession of Englishmen themselves) brutal police drawn from the dregs of the population rides rampant over the land. Every man, however humble his station, however feeble his courage, has the means of doing something to put a stop to the evils now prevailing, without bringing himself into personal collision with the red-faced wearers of scarlet or the still more to be dreaded sable "children of Night." To expose an abuse, to resist an illegal exaction, to sign a petition against an oppressive official, to join a protest against uncalled-for legislation, to write an independent article in the papers, to contribute to a patriotic subscription, to dispel prevailing errors—aye, even by bold and heart-stirring words to encourage the fainthearted and oppressed—these, and a thousand other things, are likely, as matters stand, to be of more use to the cause of the country than useless efforts at ill-timed sedition, even if backed by the physical valour of an Achilles. Such a course would even cause the British to respect the Indians more than they do at present, for it is one of the good points of John Bull's equivocal character to prefer a man who gives him back a blow, to a coward who grovels in submission before him.

But before any good whatever can befall India we require three essentials—*Union—Self-denial—Patriotism.* Let each man strive to obliterate the prejudices and feuds of caste and creed, and learn to work sincerely with his countrymen, of whatever religion or parentage. Let each man try to rate the public weal above his individual good. And let the word "India" be the last to issue from the dying lips of every inhabitant of this soil—white or black, Hindoo or Mussulman, Brahmin or outcaste, soldier or civilian. Till this is the case, you may depend upon it, no possible contingency will benefit you, and let who will rule, stranger or native, Hindoo, Moslem, Briton (whether they design to harm you or do you good), you will still be a race of downtrodden and miserable slaves.

LOCAL TAXATION IN OUDH AND THE N. W. P.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF RATES ON LAND IN OUDH.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 14th December 1870, confers upon local Governments additional responsibilities for the administration of certain departments of the public service, specially connected with local and provincial requirements. It is proposed largely to reduce the amount which the Imperial Government has hitherto levied from the public by direct taxation, and it has become necessary to diminish, to a small extent the grants hitherto made from the imperial revenues for expenditure on local and provincial purposes. In Oudh many works of local public improvement are urgently required, but the funds already at the disposal of the Government of the province are insufficient; and, for the reasons just stated, no further assignment from the imperial revenues can, under existing circumstances, be made. To supplement these funds, it is proposed by the local Government to impose a small additional rate on the land.

This rate will be incidental in its nature with the cesses for roads, schools, and other local purposes which have long been levied, and with which the people have been familiar since the establishment of the British Government in Oudh. The more influential and wealthy representatives of the taluqdárs have signified to the Chief Commissioner their approval of the proposed measure.

The Bill imposes on all land in Oudh which has been assessed to the land-revenue, or assigned to Muafidárs and others, a rate not exceeding one and a quarter per cent. on the annual value of the land. The rate will be payable by the landlord, but where there are co-sharers, under-proprietors, or tenants with rights of occupancy, who intercept a portion of the annual value of the land, he will be entitled to recover from such persons a share in the rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate as the landlord's share in the profits of the land bears to the share of the subordinate holders.

JOHN STRACHEY.

The 10th March 1871.

THE BILL FOR THE LEVY OF RATES ON LAND IN THE N. W. P.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 14th December 1870, confers upon local Governments the charge of certain departments of the public service specially connected with local requirements, and reduces the amount of the grants hitherto made for those services from the imperial revenue. With the object of supplementing those grants, and of providing the means of carrying out many works of local improvement which are urgently required, but for which under existing circumstances no assignments can be made from imperial funds, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces desires to impose additional rates on the land. The present Bill is intended to give the necessary powers to the local Government.

In districts temporarily settled, a rate of five per cent. on the annual value of every estate has been hitherto imposed on the revision of the assessment of the Government demand on account of land-revenue, made under Regulation IX of 1833. It is now proposed to impose this rate on all such estates of which the settlement has expired, without waiting for the regular revision of the assessment.

In the permanently settled districts, a rate of one per cent. on the Government demand on account of land-revenue is now paid by landlords. The amount realized by this rate is altogether inadequate to meet the local requirements of these districts; and it is therefore proposed to levy a further rate of two annas on each acre of cultivated land, in all estates of which the land-revenue is not liable to periodical revision, giving the landlord power to recover one-half thereof levied from the tenants holding under him.

J. E. D. INGLIS.

The 10th March 1871.

THE BILL FOR IMPOSING A DUTY ON CERTAIN TRADES AND DEALINGS IN THE N. W. P. AND OUDH.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill purports to impose a duty on trades, dealings and professions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and its object is to confer upon the Gover[illegible]ment of those territories the powers necessary to raise a part of the sum required for local expenditure.

The trades, dealings and professions to be taxed are enumerated in schedule A. The duty will be levied on them if carried on in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh. Section eighteen gives the local Government power to alter this schedule, by notification in the Gazette. It has been considered necessary to reserve this power because the schedule, as at present framed, may be found hereafter to have omitted trades, dealings, or professions, which should be included; or, on the other hand, it may be found necessary to exempt trades, dealings, or professions enumerated in it, or to alter the classification.

The schedule has been framed so as to include only trades, dealings and professions which, it is believed, will everywhere be competent to pay the rate assessed. Exemption is restricted to the case of persons having no fixed place for carrying on trade, such as hawkers and pedlars.

Traders, dealings and professions have been divided into three classes; the maximum rate to be charged on each class being 12, 8 and 4 per cent. per annum respectively. The amount assessed on any person will not be calculated on his supposed income or profits, but according to the class into which the trade, dealing or profession he carries on, may fall.

The power of determining the class under which, in doubtful cases, any person may fall is reserved by section five to the Collector without appeal.

It has been provided by section eight that payment shall, in all cases, be made to the Collector of the district in which the trade, dealing or profession is carried on, and when it is carried on in more than one district, the district in which payment is to be made is to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Municipalities constituted under Act VI. of 1868 will be assessed in a lump sum, based upon returns, to be furnished by the Municipality, of persons assessable under the Act. If the Collector has reason to doubt the accuracy of this return, power is given to him by section twelve to cause a return to be prepared under his own order.

Section thirteen gives Municipalities so assessed the power to raise the sum required by any of the means enumerated in the Act under which it is constituted.

The remaining sections of the Bill do not require notice.

J. F. D. INGLIS.

The 1st March 1871.

INWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Baroda from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived at Madras on the 10th inst. with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs F West, Mr Strickland, General and Mrs Blake, Mr and Mrs Foord, two infants and European female servant, Mrs McHardie, infant and ayah, Mrs Gillilan and ayah, Colonel Bradly, and Mrs James.

From Galle to Madras—Messrs Watson and Walker and native servant.

From Penang to Madras—Mr Stewart.

From Bombay to Madras—Margaret Hutton.

From Suez to Madras—One native servant.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Miss Griffith, Mrs Hall, Messrs Ashburner and Broughton, Mrs Hodge and two infants, Mrs Mitchell, Mr F Deneven, and Mrs Graves' ayah.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr Montreson.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Gladstone.

From Bombay to Calcutta—18 late crew of s.s Moollan.

The Baroda left for Calcutta on the evening of the 11th, taking with her the following passengers from Madras:—

For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Jessop, and Mr Frank Mangles.

LOCKING RAILWAY CARRIAGES

(*Madras Athenæum*, March 11.)

ADVERTING to the letter from the Government of India to the local Government relative to the practice observed in this presidency with respect to the locking of the doors of railway carriages while in motion, we learn that the agent of the Madras Railway has intimated that the practice is to lock the doors of third class carriages on both sides, and those of first and second class carriages on the right side only. In connection with this subject, the agent writes that the train which met with the accident at the Cheyaur bridge was composed of composite and second class carriages only, and the marvellous escape of the whole of the second class passengers leads him to think that the present practice of keeping the doors on one side unlocked is preferable in case of accident to securing the doors on both sides. The agent of the Great Southern of India Railway states that the doors of the carriages on his line are not *locked*, but have a bar and a catch near the lower part on both sides. The advantage of this is said to be that it prevents people suddenly getting out of the carriage, for, by the act of looking out, and leaning far out of the window to remove the bar, there is necessarily a certain interval in which the circumstances of the case can be taken into consideration. The above has been communicated to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of this Government, that it does not seem expedient to make any change in the arrangements which are in force in this presidency in respect to the locking of doors of railway carriages while in motion, beyond directing that the doors of third class carriages should, like those of carriages of the two other classes, be left open on one side.

THE PRESS ON THE BUDGET.

(*Pioneer*, March 13.)

THE Budget before us, although little calculated to excite enthusiasm on behalf of its framer, leaves an impression that the finances of India have at length reached a sound condition. Three years ago we were in the midst of a chronic deficit. In September 1869 the truth was ascertained, and prompt remedies were adopted to meet it. These measures now turn out to have been absolutely successful, and from them our national solvency dates. In April 1870 they were followed up by a harsh and most unwise policy of extreme direct taxation, which produced a whirlwind of opposition throughout more than one great district of India. That opposition is now passed, the extreme measures which led to it have been abandoned, and we now emerge from a period of darkness and distress into a future of what we trust will be permanent solvency and prosperity.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, Mar. 11.)

But the question now is not was the enhancement of the tax justifiable, but is its retention at one per cent justifiable? To that question the reply must be an unhesitating negative. Enhancement of existing taxation, or taxation altogether new, or new imposts of any kind, are only justifiable when the money they are estimated to bring in is either absolute requisite, or popularly desired, and cannot be obtained legitimately by means less unpalatable to the people, and less likely to impose a burden, however light, on the industry and development of the empire. And no matter for what purpose the one per cent income tax may be required it will remain an unjustifiable and unnecessary burden on the industry and development of the empire, so long as there is retained inutile, under the designation cash balance, a sum of money confessedly 6 millions in excess of the amount necessary to keep as "cash in hand." It has over and over again been acknowledged that ten millions are sufficient as a cash balance, and such being the case, and the balance now standing at sixteen millions, to continue an unpopular and ill-working tax to bring in a million more, is not finance but, practically, persistance in a policy of irritation, whatever may be the real motive at work. For that real motive we have not however far to seek. The present Government of India, it would appear, have caught hold of the notions of the ex-Emperor of the French, and are determined that the present generation of taxpayers shall not only discharge their duty to posterity by building palatial barracks and bearing the interest on the capital necessary to construct railroads and canals, but shall also be constrained as Baron Hausmann constrained the Parisians, to beautify the towns and villages throughout the land. The cash balances are now sixteen millions, and at the end of the year, after having paid off the two or two and a-half millions they owe to Public Works

the capital which this sum will represent cannot all be paid to Germany. There are competing losses. The French war expenditure can hardly be less than 80,000,000*l.* the contributions levied on the occupied departments at the rate fixed for Paris may amount to 2,000,000*l.*, besides the private "requisitions;" and more than half-a-year's Indirect taxes and Registration duties of the occupied departments, which, including Paris, amount to 23,000,000*l.*, will have been wholly lost, increasing *pro tanto* the deficit of 1870. From their nature these taxes cannot be recovered if not collected at the time. In addition, though the Direct taxes of the year may be ultimately got in, a large sum of indirect revenue must have been lost by the war throughout the whole of France. And we have not reckoned the cruel individual losses, which the State must in some way compensate. The debt thus incurred, even at 6 per cent., will absorb far more than 6,000,000*l.* So far from the Germans, therefore, being able to extract easily a large indemnity from France, the puzzle would be how France could find them a much smaller one than they are likely to ask.

RECEIPTS IN 1867 OF DIRECT TAXES, REGISTRATION, AND STAMP DUTIES, AND INDIRECT TAXES IN THE OCCUPIED DEPARTMENTS OF FRANCE.

	Direct Taxes. francs.	Registration, &c. francs.	Indirect Taxes. francs.
Aisne	9,481,342	6,735,959	8,725,516
Ardennes	4,425,388	3,436,478	4,026,632
Aube	4,930,462	3,171,279	3,047,231
Calvados	10,111,259	6,820,210	6,980,316
Cote d'Or	6,393,567	4,430 340	5,279,785
Doubs	3,879,972	2,622,276	3,261 496
Eure	8 538,639	5,439,938	5,782,861
Eure-et-Loir	4,984,852	4,088,092	4,293,232
Jura	2,511,259	2,239,114	4,468,451
Loiret	5,826,438	3,882,893	4,783,479
Loir-et-Cher	3,870,631	2,832,827	2,889,256
Marne	6,916,192	4,884,842	6,5 0,247
Marne Haute	6,916,192	2,262,751	2,427,101
Meurthe	4,951,289	3,995,451	11,249,931
Meuse	3,957,267	2,561,864	3,101,341
Moselle	5,161,233	4,104,817	5,033,242
Oise	8,646,178	5,227,650	6,986,362
Orne	6,117,226	4,169,262	4,288,344
Rhin Bas	4,606,224	4,952,067	5,850,261
Rhin Haut	5,573,155	4,045,394	4,956,858
Saone Haute	4,372,971	2,196,754	3,516,072
Sarthe	6,028,955	4,413,008	5,885,964
Seine Inferieure ...	18,398,294	10,415,308	21,669,292
Seine-et-Marne ...	9,300,331	4,498,133	5,982,669
Seine-et-Oise ...	15,115,030	8,941,294	12,269,732
Somme	9,599,343	6,841,714	9,027,032
Vosges	3,563,163	2,706,429	4,539,164
Yonne	5,754,749	3,884,453	3,358,038
	186,405,324	125,672,768	171,4 9,146
	= £7,456,212	£5,027,708	£6,856,965
Seine (Paris)	64,243 134	115,483,938	135,842 252
	= £2,569,725	£4,619,357	£5,433,710
Total...	£10,025,937	£9,647,065	£13,490,1 8

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

"FROM THE PALL MALL BUDGET OF FEB. 17."

ANECDOTE OF A BONAPARTE.

At a banquet given the other day in Washington by the representatives of the press to Colonel J. W. Forney on the occasion of his retirement from Washington journalism, Senator Sumner, in returning thanks for his health, which had been proposed, related the following story with regard to Joseph Bonaparte when he landed in America, after the overthrow of his family:—When, after leaving France, he reached New York, he looked about for a soldier or gendarme, or at least a policeman, to whom he could exhibit his passport; he found none, and at last exclaimed, "This is the first country where I ever found myself in which I could not find the Government." At the present time, Joseph Bonaparte would not have any difficulty in discovering a country where he "could not find the Govern ment" without the trouble of a voyage from France to America.

A MIRACLE.

The *Tablet* of last week relates a circumstance which must interest every one who is in the habit of despatching fragile articles by, or receiving them from, the hands of public carriers of goods. One of its correspondents, in describing a miraculous cure effected by the "water of Lourdes" in the case of two English Sisters of Charity, notices incidentally a fact which he seems to consider little less miraculous than the cure itself, to wit, the arrival in an entire state of one out of two bottles containing the precious liquid. The sisters, it appears, having sent for two bottles of the water of Lourdes, "commenced a novena on the 1st of May, hoping that they would arrive before its conclusion." Shortly afterwards, however, they received a communication from their agent informing them that one of the bottles was already broken and desiring to know whether he was to send forward the other alone. The sisters requested him to do so, and "continued their novena, adding an intention so, that the second bottle might arrive safely. The event," says the correspondent of the *Tablet*, "showed that their prayer was heard," and the bottle came to hand unbroken. To attribute this circumstance to a special Divine interposition conveys a severe but not altogether unjust reflection on the public carriers of this country. To those who have observed the manner in which railway porters manipulate articles marked, "Glass, with care," it must seem little less than miraculous that they should ever reach their destination in safety even with the assistance of a novena on the part of the consignee.

VIRGINIA AS IT IS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* gives a melancholy account of the present state of Virginia, which he says, still presents evidence on every side of the desolating effects of the war. Describing a journey to Richmond on January 15, he writes—

"A lovely country, but what desolation! Long stretches of farm lands left uncultivated, bare, brown; and the woods that once adorned them all cut down by the armies that made this region a battle-field, so that there is no longer any timber of value standing in some districts, the farmers finding it difficult even to obtain wood for fuel. The people, indeed, seemed utterly discouraged. The few houses that are scattered along the lonely way are forlorn, dilapidated, unpainted, with broken fences and neglected gardens. And at each house, and round every railway station, may be seen many of the inhabitants, black and white, lounging lazily, with an expression of listless stupidity on their faces. The taxes on the lands are slowly ruining the owners."

In Richmond itself things did not seem much better. Everywhere (the correspondent says) the same want of energy was plainly visible. In passing through the few streets near the railway, he saw more idle, totally unoccupied people than could be met with in all New York in the course of a summer's day. Wherever he went, the houses seemed neglected, the streets rough, and the whole aspect of the place as if a mildew had fallen upon it. The Virginians, it would appear, still cherish the memory of the "lost cause." In the Senate Chamber the portrait of General Lee hangs in a prominent position, while the library above is adorned with the portraits of the principal Confederate leaders, and the Act of Secession is framed side by side with the Declaration of Independence.

FINE TIMES FOR FENIANS.

Nothing can exceed the kindness shown by the Americans to our "exiled Fenians." The *New York Herald*, after describing their public reception at the City Hall by the Board of Aldermen and the complimentary speeches delivered on the occasion, says it is understood that some of the various dramatic companies performing in the city had volunteered their services to give the exiles a grand testimonial at the Academy of Music, when it was expected that all the exiles would be present. Honours, says the *Herald*, are being showered thick and fast upon these exiles, and the "Arabian Nights" itself cannot afford a more auriferous banquet than that which evidently awaits them in every city of the Union. Political parties quarrel about them, and great cities like New York beseech them to accept its hospitalities. Hardly had the exiles accepted the hospitalities of the city of New York when a despatch reached O'Donovan Rossa from Washington stating that General F. Butler had offered a resolution in the House of Representatives offering the Fenians a welcome to the capital and a reception on the part of the nation itself. Some of the Democratic members kicked at this resolution, which was offered rather suddenly, and when a vote was taken it stood—ayes, 171; nays, 21. "God help thim twenty-one mimbers of Congress whin they run for office agin; they are marked men, thim twenty-one fellows" remarked a Fenian at Sweeny's Hotel when he heard of the vote in the House of Representatives. It would be a graceful act on the part of O'Donovan Rossa and his companions to let Mr. Gladstone have back the five pound notes apiece they received from the British Exchequer. Of course if it had been known that they were to receive such unlooked-for, such unwonted honour, with such cunning courage to which Englishmen are becoming proverbial, and which they displayed so notably a short time ago on the occasion of the Wood-green murder, when in the presence of several gaping bystanders Mr. Frederic Hinson despatched his two victims in broad daylight, those gallant men "expressed themselves afraid to enter." At this moment Mr. Newell arrived at home from the City, and at once entered the room through the window, where he found his wife lying insensible on the floor, and that the thieves had decamped, taking with them a gold chain, three 5*l.* notes, and 35*l.* in gold. They have not yet been captured, though, as usual, there is "a clue" calculated to lead to their apprehension. It is very thoughtful of thieves thus to spare our feelings and lives by robbing us with the assistance of chloroform; but if this kind of thing goes on, they can hardly blame us if we decline to make a distinction between insensibility and death, and hang them for producing the former as we do, or profess to do, if they kill us outright.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER TO THE FORE AGAIN.

THE passage of the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister through the House of Commons may be regarded as a foregone conclusion, and if on the part of the opponents of the measure there was on Wednesday a notion of throwing it out by a snatched division, we cannot but think their policy was a mistake. There is no reason to disguise the undoubted fact that this bill can always command a majority in the House of Commons; and the reason of this is also sufficiently notorious. There is no popular demand for any relaxation of the law in regard to these marriages. The great bulk of the people are quite content that the law should remain just as it is, and the agitation for a change is confined to a little knot of wealthy and energetic men who have wantonly and deliberately defied the law, and now seek to escape from the consequences. At elections, these people, by their personal position, lavish expenditure of money, and elaborate contrivances for counterfeiting public opinion, are enabled to bring a good deal of pressure to bear on the candidates who, finding no counteracting influence on the other side, are tempted to pledge themselves to the bill. The whole question at issue may, we think, be summed up in one or two very simple propositions. In the first place, all changes in the law of marriage are objectionable on the mere ground that they are changes, and certainly none should be made unless there is a strong and general feeling throughout the country that they are really required. Second, no piecemeal change should be permitted, affecting important principles and opening the way for further alterations; the whole subject should be dealt with in a comprehensive and consistent manner, so as to take into account not merely marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but all similar marriages, such as marriage with a deceased husband's brother, with a deceased wife's daughter by a former husband, with a deceased wife's mother or aunt, and so on. And thirdly, no retrospective immunity should be accorded for a deliberate and intentional violation of the law. It is to this last point that we think the efforts of the opponents of the bill in the House of Commons should be mainly directed. On the other hand, the House of Lords is quite entitled to disregard a vote of the House of Commons which is in no sense representative, and which is the result only of the weakness of the elective system in a particular direction. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in pleading for the bill, gave a striking illustration of the sort of people on whom we are asked to bestow our sympathy and compassion. *He himself, he said*, was acquainted with cases of hardship which occurred under the present law. In one instance a yeoman had left a farm to be divided among his three daughters, who while unmarried were to retain an equal share. Two of them were married, and the whole farm, consequently, fell to the third. One of the married sisters subsequently died and her husband married the third sister, who on the ground that such a marriage was not sanctioned by the law insisted upon retaining the whole of the farm.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
1409	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1057	May Queen, Rose	Jan. 7
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
87	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1548	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmeswood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lepan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Orriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Deas	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Children	Jan. 7
1366	Sleswig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1481	Charles Ball, Chapman	Jan. 7

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope (s)	
1299	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
207	British Consul	
1495	Lord Canning, M'Dermed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Symington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithfull	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Otterburn (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

385	Jourdsin, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cozens	
1034	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

930	Hindoostan	
800	Regina	
1125	Mansoorie	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
958	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	

FROM CLYDE.

1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
1955	Andaman, Asglet	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1609	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Dahallos—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avellino	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
810	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marian Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 18
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19
		Oct. 3
1074	May Queen	
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10
594	Acacia	Nov. 8
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Dec. 13
	J. L. Hall	
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPOOR.

980	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

322	Hopeful	
111	Jalawar	

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11d. do.
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/2d. do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Paris	demand	1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 10 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and negotiates Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Mercantile Assistants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
3	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 9/16	,,
1	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
On demand		1/10 3/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/4 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares,
3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 do. 4
12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,900,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,189 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1869 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
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David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
John Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 49, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have constituted a Board of Directors in Bombay.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Messrs. W. B. Walls, Esq.,
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at—

Agra	...	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...	...Mc srs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts		...Aithel. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)		...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	...	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

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